

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 27, 1894.

No. 30.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service*.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

Notice with regard to nonreceipt of the Abstract of Sanitary Reports.

Any person whose name is on the mailing list of the ABSTRACT, failing at any time to receive the same, will confer a favor by immediately reporting the fact to the Bureau.

UNITED STATES.

Disposition to be made of infected vessels arriving at ports where there are no appliances for proper disinfection.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1894.

SIR: I would respectfully inform you that the local quarantine at Rockland, Me., has been inspected by Surgeon George Purviance, M. H. S., and report of said inspection made to the Supervising Surgeon-General, to the effect that there are no facilities for the disinfection of infected vessels which might arrive at that port, required under the Quarantine Regulations of the United States, approved April 26, 1894.

You are informed that infected vessels arriving at any port within your collection district requiring disinfection under the Quarantine Regulations of the United States will be remanded to some other port for disinfection, in accordance with section 6 of the act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service, approved February 15, 1893.

You will report by telegraph to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service the arrival of any infected vessel within your collection district.

Your attention is also called to that part of section 5 of the National Quarantine Act, above referred to, regarding the health certificate to be furnished by the health officer, and to Article I (Inspection), Quarantine Regulations to be observed at ports and on the frontiers of the United States, dated April 26, 1894.

Respectfully, yours,

W. E. CURTIS,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Somers Point, N. J.*

NOTE.—A similar letter has been forwarded to the collector of customs at Tuckerton, N. J.

Canal boats trading between Canadian and United States ports must carry bill of health.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 14, 1894.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 29th ultimo, suggesting that canal boats doing business between the several ports of Canada and those on Lake Champlain be properly exempt from obtaining a bill of health required by the Quarantine Act of February 15, 1893, or that one bill of health only should be furnished to the tug towing a number of these vessels, you are informed that a bill of health given to the master of the steamer or tug having in tow a number of canal boats will be sufficient to comply with the law. The bill of health should mention the names of the canal boats in tow.

Regarding the steamer plying twice daily between Fort Covington and Cornwall, Canada, you are informed that so long as Canada remains free from quarantinable diseases a bill of health need be obtained but once each day.

Respectfully, yours,

W. E. CURTIS,
Acting Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Information regarding entry of Russian Jews into Canada.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1894.

DEAR DOCTOR: I beg leave to inform you that information has been received that Russian Jews embark at Libau, Russia, are carried to Hull, thence transshipped overland to Liverpool, and from this point to the United States. It is possible that some of these immigrants, coming from the infected districts of Russia by way of England, may seek passage to Canada, and I therefore consider it necessary to give you this information.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

DR. F. MONTIZAMBERT,
General Superintendent of Canadian Quarantines, Quebec, Canada.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.]

Epidemic of dengue at Key West.

KEY WEST, July 17, 1894.—I have the honor to report the occurrence here of an epidemic of dengue. There have been up to date some 55 cases, out of a garrison of 115, among the officers and men of the Third Artillery stationed here. There have also been a number of cases, probably some dozens, among residents. None of the cases have been fatal.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Porter I have been able to-day to see some 20 cases now in hospital and to inspect the pulse and temperature records of a number of others. In only 1 case has the typical rash been apparent on the hands, but several others have had a more or less distinct eruption. There has been a marked disproportion between the pulse and temperature in about all the cases. The temperature range has not been high. I noted, however, 2 cases especially inter-

esting. In one the temperature was 104°, pulse 85. In the other, temperature 103.2-5°, pulse 78. The urine has given negative results in all but 2 cases, in which a trace of albumen was temporarily present. The men regain appetite in two or three days, but complete convalescence is rather tardy. There has been 1 case resembling these in this hospital. The patient had been an inmate for several months. The fever lasted three days, was unaffected by quinine, and the urine was negative.—G. B. YOUNG, *Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

KEY WEST, FLA., July 18, 1894.—As a matter of interest, I inform you of an epidemic of dengue at the U. S. military barracks in this city. Up to date there have been 75 cases, no deaths. This epidemic has been characterized by some phases not described usually in the textbooks, and has been an interesting study. I invited Dr. Murray, when in Port Tampa last week, to visit here and study the cases with me, but although he expressed great desire to do so, he said he could not come without authority from you, and I feared a request for the purpose might needlessly alarm the State and community. I invited Dr. Young, of your Service, to see the cases. There have been some few cases in town, but no epidemic.—JOSEPH Y. PORTER, *State Health Officer.*

Relative to schooner Levi Hart, arrived at Key West Quarantine, July 14, 1894.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE, July 14, 1894.—I would respectfully bring the following facts relative to the American schooner *Levi Hart*, received in quarantine to-day, to your notice: Said vessel left Mobile on June 1, with yellow pine for Sagua; previously from Cienfuegos, leaving that port May 1, and passing through the disinfection, etc., at the Mobile Quarantine. She was old, and has much soft wood about her. On the night of the 2d of June 2 men sickened, and 1 died on the 9th. On the 11th she was refused entry to Key West, where she had put in to land the sick man and get 2 more men, and she was sent here. The quarantine officer stated that he "considered the case malarial fever, but preferred to take no risks." The man was brought ashore, and the vessel proceeded to Sagua. When I saw the sick seaman June 12, he was without fever and convalescent, and the most probable diagnosis, all things considered (including probable etiology), seemed to be malarial fever. The case showed and developed symptoms, however, which were judged sufficient to require isolation and disinfection of effects, viz, a persistently slow pulse, 56, 60, 64, rising as he became well, and bleeding gums; no albumen. Seventeen days after leaving, having been in Sagua a week, another man sickened, and was at first pronounced a case of malarial fever. He was taken ashore, and died on the fifth day of sickness, diagnosed as yellow fever.

I think the balance of clinical evidence between malarial and yellow fevers in the case of the man left here was very nearly equal, the data being insufficient to determine for either. I saw him only in convalescence, and what I saw was most like yellow fever, but not sufficient to justify positive diagnosis, while his history, honestly given, was decidedly against this hypothesis. I counted the balance of evidence in favor of the malarial fever. This matter scarcely seemed to deserve a report until this vessel returns from Sagua, considered in Cuba a healthy port, with a report that a case of yellow fever occurred aboard her there not of local origin.—* * * H. R. CARTER, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Present status of smallpox in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1894.—Please report number of cases of smallpox now in Chicago.—WALTER WYMAN, *Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.*

To COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH, *Chicago.*

CHICAGO, ILL., July 24, 1894.—About 75 patients in both hospitals. Only 10 very sick. No new cases reported.—J. F. McCARTY, *Secretary Department of Health.*

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended July 21, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, July 22, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 21, 1894 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
July 15	Steamship Sorrento.....	Hamburg.....	167
16	Steamship Rhaetia.....	do.....	182
16	Steamship Anchoria.....	Glasgow and Merville.....	81
16	Steamship Servia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	204
16	Steamship Zaandam.....	Amsterdam.....	56
16	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	70
16	Steamship Fulda.....	Genoa and Gibraltar.....	162
17	Steamship Ems.....	Bremen.....	143
17	Steamship State of Nevada.....	Glasgow.....	78
18	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	179
18	Steamship Willehad.....	Bremen.....	197
19	Steamship Belgenland.....	Antwerp.....	68
19	Steamship Havel.....	Bremen.....	92
21	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	426
21	Steamship California.....	Hamburg.....	128
21	Steamship Scandia.....	do.....	117
21	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam.....	93
	Total.....		2,443

Dr. J. H. SENNER,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended July 21, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, July 21, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 21, 1894 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
July 15	Steamship Ohio.....	Liverpool.....	337
18	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Antwerp.....	115
	Total.....		452

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner of Immigration.

*Report of immigration at San Francisco for the two weeks ended July 14, 1894.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of San Francisco, July 14, 1894.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the two weeks ended July 14, 1894;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
July 5	Steamship Umatilla	Victoria, B. C.	1
6	Steamship Oceanic.....	Hongkong and Yokohama.....	13
7	Steamship Monowai.....	Australia and Honolulu	44
10	Steamship Puebla.....	Victoria, B. C.	8
12	Steamship San Blas	Panama and way ports.....	3
	Total.....		69

WALTER P. STRADLEY,
*Commissioner of Immigration.*VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED
STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 21, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Spanish brig Virginis*.....	July 10	Santiago de Cuba.	Brunswick..	Held for disinfection.	July 19
Am. schr. Fostina*.....	July 12	Curacao.....do.....do.....	July 21

*Previously reported.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 21, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Bark Glad Tidings	July 16	Rio de Janeiro.	Baltimore...	Disinfected.....	(*)

*Passed to Baltimore Quarantine by Bureau order, July 21, 1894.

Five vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 21, 1894.

Seven vessels inspected and passed.

Am. barkentines Jno. W. Foster and Nellie Smith ordered to Reedy Island for inspection.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 16, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. schr. Palos*.....	July 8	Progreso....	Ship Island.	Held for disinfection.	July 13

*Previously reported.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 23, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Russian steamship Regulus....	July 29	Vera Cruz...	Mobile.....	Held for disinfection.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 17, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Schr. Levi Hart.....	July 14	Sagua	Mobile.....	Held for disinfection.
Schr. Helen Keller.....	July 16	Caibarien....	Pascagoula.do

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 22, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. schr. Joseph W. Foster... ..	July 20	Barbadoes..	Philadel- phia.	Held for disinfection.

Thirty-two vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 18, 1894.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 21, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Spanish steamship Carolina *.	July 9	Havana	Fernandina.	Disinfected.....	July 16
Br. ship Lumberman's Lassie *.	July 14	Rio de Janeiro.	Brunswick..	Held for disinfection.

* Previously reported.

One vessel inspected and passed.

Reports of States and year'y and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—*Sacramento*.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 41, including 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

San Francisco.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 330,000. Total deaths, 441, including phthisis pulmonalis, 66; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 35,500. Total deaths, 51, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; scarlet fever, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended July 14, 1894. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 45, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; and diphtheria, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 98,000. Total deaths, 120, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; and whooping cough, 3.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended July 14, 1894. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 53 observers, indicate that tonsillitis and diarrhea increased, and that scarlet fever, intermittent fever, and influenza decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 24 places, scarlet fever at 29, measles at 21, enteric fever at 21, diphtheria at 18, and smallpox at 8 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 223,700. Total deaths, 164, including phthisis pulmonalis, 23; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 6.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 540,800. Total deaths, 623, including phthisis pulmonalis, 77; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 11; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 13.

Month of June, 1894. Total deaths, 858, including phthisis pulmonalis, 75; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 10; croup, 4; and whooping cough, 7.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Harrisburg*.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 39,385. Total deaths, 43. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 265,000. Total deaths, 296, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26; enteric fever, 3; smallpox, 2; diphtheria, 26; croup, 1; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 4.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Annual Report of the Department of Health of Cincinnati, 1893.

Annual Report of the Department of Health of the City of Charleston, S. C., 1893.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Pneumonia.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.	July 21	105,287	49										
Altoona, Pa.	July 21	30,357	17	2						1			
Amesbury, Mass.	July 21	9,798	2										
Ashtabula, Ohio.	July 22	8,438	3										
Augusta, Ga.	July 13	33,300	19	1									
Augusta, Ga.	July 20	33,300	16	1						1			
Auburn, N. Y.	July 21	25,858	8	1									
Baltimore, Md.	July 21	434,439	242	20						7	2	4	
Battle Creek, Mich.	July 21	13,197	4										
Belleville, Ill.	July 21	15,361	6							1			
Beverly, Mass.	July 21	10,821	3										
Binghamton, N. Y.	July 21	35,065	11										
Boonington, Ill.	July 20	20,484	4										
Boston, Mass.	July 21	448,477	266	26						1	6	8	
Bradford, Pa.	July 14	10,514	3										
Brookton, Mass.	July 14	27,294	7	1									
Brookline, Mass.	July 6	12,103	8										
Brookline, Mass.	July 13	12,103	5										
Brooklyn, N. Y.	July 21	806,343	612	40		1				4	2	26	7
Butler, Pa.	July 21	8,734	4										1
Butte, Mont.	July 14	10,723	8										
Cambridge, Mass.	July 21	70,028	52	3								3	
Charleston, S. C.	July 14	*54,955	†32	5									
Cincinnati, Ohio.	July 20	296,908	22							4		4	
Claremont, N. H.	July 21	5,565	2										
Cleveland, Ohio.	July 21	261,353	204	8						1	4	5	2
Columbus, Ind.	July 14	6,719	0										
Columbus, Ohio.	July 21	88,150	40	4						1			
Crawfordsville, Ind.	July 21	6,089	3	1									
Dedham, Mass.	July 14	7,123	3										
Elgin, Ill.	July 14	17,823	4	2									
Elgin, Ill.	July 21	17,823	3										
El Paso, Tex.	July 14	10,338	9										
Evansville, Ind.	July 20	50,756	18										
Everett, Mass.	July 21	11,068	9										
Fall River, Mass.	July 21	74,398	63	4							1		
Fitchburg, Mass.	July 14	22,037	7	1									
Frederick, Md.	July 14	8,193	8	1									
Frederick, Md.	July 21	8,193	5										
Fort Worth, Tex.	July 14	23,076	3										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	July 21	60,278	17	3									
Haverhill, Mass.	July 21	27,412	5	1									
Hazleton, Pa.	July 14	11,872	2										
Houston, Tex.	July 14	27,557	8										
Ironton, Ohio.	July 21	10,939	6	2									
Jackson, Mich.	July 7	20,798	1										
Jackson, Mich.	July 14	20,798	9							1			
Jackson, Mich.	July 21	20,798	6	2						1			
Jamestown, N. Y.	July 21	16,038	5										
Johnstown, Pa.	July 21	24,544	14	3									
Kalamazoo, Mich.	July 21	17,853	3										
Keokuk, Iowa.	July 19	14,101	6										
Knoxville, Tenn.	July 21	22,535	13	1						1			
La Salle, Ill.	July 14	9,855	3										
Lebanon, Pa.	July 21	14,664	4										
Logansport, Ind.	July 21	13,328	3										
Lowell, Mass.	July 21	77,646	51							2	4	1	
Lynchburg, Va.	July 21	19,709	14	3									
Massillon, Ohio.	July 21	10,092	2										
Memphis, Tenn.	July 21	64,495	31	6									
Michigan, Ind.	July 21	10,776	4							1			
Middletown, N. Y.	July 21	11,977	5										
Milford, Mass.	July 23	8,780	5										
Milwaukee, Wis.	July 21	204,468	78	7		1				2		2	
Minneapolis, Minn.	July 21	164,738	62	5						1			
Mobile, Ala.	July 21	31,076	14	1						1			
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	July 21	10,830	6										
Nashville, Tenn.	July 21	76,168	38	7						1			
Naugatuck, Conn.	July 21	6,218	4										
Newark, N. J.	July 21	181,830	7							1			
New Bedford, Mass.	July 21	49,733	28	1							2	1	2
New Haven, Conn.	July 19	81,298	34	3								1	

* Estimated population, 65,165; white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. † White, 5; colored, 27.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Pneumonia.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
New Orleans, La.	July 21.	242,039	108	20					2				
Newport, R. I.	July 21.	19,457	10										
Newton, Mass.	July 21.	24,379	12										
New York, N. Y.	July 21.	1,515,301	1,106	104	2				4	9	41	5	9
Norristown, Pa.	July 14.	19,791	15						2				
Norristown, Pa.	July 21.	19,791	7						1		2		
North Adams, Mass.	July 21.	16,074	6						1	1			
Northampton, Mass.	July 14.	14,990	5	1									
North Attleboro, Mass.	July 21.	6,727	1	1									
Olean, N. Y.	July 21.	7,358	4										
Omaha, Nebr.	July 21.	140,452	38	1					1	1			
Ottawa, Iowa.	July 14.	14,001	7										
Passaic, N. J.	July 22.	13,028	13										
Peekskill, N. Y.	July 23.	9,676	5						1				
Pekin, Ill.	July 15.	6,347	1										
Pekin, Ill.	July 21.	6,347	2										1
Philadelphia, Pa.	July 14.	1,046,964	506	42					1	1	21	2	12
Pittsburg, Pa.	July 14.	238,617	131	9									3
Pittsfield, Mass.	July 21.	17,281	10										
Portchester, N. Y.	July 21.	5,274	4								1		
Portland, Me.	July 21.	36,425	7	1									
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	July 22.	22,206	9										
Providence, R. I.	July 21.	132,146	78						2	1			2
Pueblo, Colo.	July 14.	24,558	13	1									
Putnam, Conn.	July 14.	6,512	5										
Putnam, Conn.	July 21.	6,512	3										
Racine, Wis.	July 21.	21,014	9										
Reading, Pa.	July 16.	58,661	38	3							2		1
Reading, Pa.	July 23.	58,661	37						1		1		
Rochester, N. Y.	July 21.	133,896	55	7									
Rutland, Vt.	July 21.	11,760	2										
St. Louis, Mo.	July 14.	451,770	195	15					4		2		2
Salt Lake City, Utah.	July 14.	44,843	12						1	1	1		
San Diego, Cal.	July 14.	16,159	3										
San Francisco, Cal.	July 7.	298,997	100	15								1	
San Francisco, Cal.	July 14.	298,997	134	16					3	1	1	1	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	July 14.	5,760	3										
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	July 21.	5,760	4										
Scranton, Pa.	July 21.	75,215	42								1		
Seattle, Wash.	July 14.	42,837	9	1									
Shreveport, La.	July 14.	11,979	12	1									
Sing Sing, N. Y.	July 20.	9,352	3	1									
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	July 14.	10,177	1										
Somerville, Mass.	July 21.	40,152	25	5						2			
South Bethlehem, Pa.	July 23.	10,302	1	1									
Spokane, Wash.	July 14.	19,922	6										
Springfield, Mass.	July 21.	44,179	25	3								2	1
Stockton, Cal.	July 9.	14,424	5	1									
Stockton, Cal.	July 16.	14,424	4	3									
Superior, Wis.	July 14.	11,983	5								1		
Syracuse, N. Y.	July 13.	88,143	33	3									
Taunton, Mass.	July 21.	25,448	10	1								1	
Tiffin, Ohio.	July 21.	10,801	4										
Tonawanda, N. Y.	July 14.	7,145	1										
Urbana, Ohio.	July 22.	6,510	0										
Utica, N. Y.	July 15.	44,007	12									1	
Utica, N. Y.	July 22.	44,007	21									1	
Wallingford, Conn.	July 21.	6,584	3										
Waltham, Mass.	July 14.	18,707	5										
Warren, Ohio.	July 20.	5,973	2										
Washington, D. C.	July 14.	230,392	140	11					7		5		3
West Bay City, Mich.	July 21.	12,981	2										
Westchester, N. Y.	July 14.	8,028	4										
Winona, Minn.	July 14.	18,208	10						1	1			
Woburn, Mass.	July 21.	13,499	2	1					1	1			
Yonkers, N. Y.	July 20.	32,033	27										
Youngstown, Ohio.	July 20.	33,220	14						1				

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 23, 1894.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	61	1		.98		.98
Portland, Me.....	69	1		.84		.04
Northfield, Vt.....	66	2		.67		.57
Boston, Mass.....	72		0	.81	.29	
Block Island, R. I.....	70		2	.71		.71
New London, Conn.....	71		1	1.00		.80
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	73	3		.91		.61
New York, N. Y.....	74	2		1.05		.75
Philadelphia, Pa.....	76		0	1.06		.66
Atlantic City, N. J.....	73		5	.77		.77
Baltimore, Md.....	80		4	1.14		.74
Washington, D. C.....	79		3	1.05		.08
Lynchburg, Va.....	77		1	.84	2.46	
Norfolk, Va.....	80		2	1.29	2.91	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	80		4	1.40	.90	
Wilmington, N. C.....	80		2	1.68	.62	
Charleston, S. C.....	83		3	1.75	1.15	
Augusta, Ga.....	83		5	1.19	2.01	
Savannah, Ga.....	83		3	1.12	2.48	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	83		1	1.50	.10	
Titusville, Fla.....	83		3	1.51	.19	
Jupiter, Fla.....	84		4	1.40		1.30
Key West, Fla.....	84		2	.98		.58
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	79		3	.75	.35	
Mobile, Ala.....	82		4	1.47		.07
Montgomery, Ala.....	83		3	.91	1.69	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	82		4	.91	.49	
New Orleans, La.....	83		5	1.46	1.54	
Shreveport, La.....	84		6	.85	.35	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	82		4	.84		.84
Little Rock, Ark.....	82		6	.74	2.16	
Palestine, Tex.....	83		5	.63	1.87	
Galveston, Tex.....	85		5	.51	2.69	
San Antonio, Tex.....	84		0	.63		.23
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	83		1	.43		.13
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	82		6	.64		.04
Nashville, Tenn.....	81		5	.98		.38
Knoxville, Tenn.....	77		1	.98	.52	
Louisville, Ky.....	79		3	.84	1.16	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	77		1	1.11		.71
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	78		2	.61		.51
Columbus, Ohio.....	77		1	.77	.73	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	76		0	.98		.78
Pittsburg, Pa.....	75	3		1.11		1.11
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	70		0	.70		.30
Buffalo, N. Y.....	70	2		.77		.07
Erie, Pa.....	72	2		.63	.87	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	72	2		.89	.41	
Toledo, Ohio.....	74		0	.70		.60
Detroit, Mich.....	73	1		.77	.43	
Port Huron, Mich.....	70	2		.56		.16
Alpena.....	66		0	.70		.50
Marquette, Mich.....	68			.70		.60
Grand Haven, Mich.....	71	4	1	.63		.13
Milwaukee, Wis.....	69			.75		.45
Chicago, Ill.....	70	1		.84		.34
Duluth, Minn.....	68	5		.91		.91
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	72	6		.73		.73
La Crosse, Wis.....	74	4		1.03		.63
Davenport, Iowa.....	76	2		.84		.44
Des Moines, Iowa.....	75		0	.70		.50
Keokuk, Iowa.....	78	3		.95		.95
Springfield, Ill.....	77			.38	1.02	
Cairo, Ill.....	80			.77		.67
St. Louis, Mo.....	80			.74		.64

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 23, 1894—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.	79		7	1.01	.09	
Kansas City, Mo.	79		3	.81		.81
Wichita, Kans.	80		2	.58		.58
Concordia, Kans.	78		0	.78		.68
Omaha, Nebr.	78		0	1.14	1.14	
Valentine, Nebr.	74	2		.70		.60
Huron, S. Dak.	73	5		.85		.75
Pierre, S. Dak.	76	2		.36	.24	
Moorehead, Minn.	69	3		.96		.66
St. Vincent, Minn.	67	3		.58		.38
Bismarck, N. Dak.	71	5		.55		.35
Williston, N. Dak.	71	3		.42		.42
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.	69	5		.49		.49
Helena, Mont.	67	5		.21		.21
Spokane, Wash.	70	6		.14		.14
Walla Walla, Wash.	76	2		.07		.07
Winnemucca, Nev.	72		2	.00		.00
Salt Lake City, Utah.	76		2	.11		.11
Cheyenne, Wyo.	69		3	.42	.48	
North Platte, Nebr.	74	2		.63		.03
Denver, Colo.	73		3	.35	.45	
Pueblo, Colo.	75		3	.47		.17
Dodge City, Kans.	79		3	.71	.29	
Abilene, Tex.	84		3	.35		.05
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	70		4	.70	.80	
El Paso, Tex.	84		4	.61	.49	
Tucson, Ariz.	86		2	.77	.23	
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.	57			.09		
Portland, Oreg.	69	1	1	.14		.14
Roseburg, Oreg.	67	3		.07		.07
Red Bluff, Cal.	81			.00		.00
Sacramento, Cal.	74		0	.00		.00
San Francisco, Cal.	60	1	4	.00		.00
Fresno, Cal.	83			.00		.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	71		3	.00		.00
San Diego, Cal.	68		4	.00		.00
Yuma, Ariz.	92		2	.05	.35	.00

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the U. S. consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera and yellow fever as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S., May 15 to July 25, 1894.

CHOLERA.

Arabia.—Mecca, cholera reported June 11.

Austria-Hungary.—Total to May 29 in all Galicia, 94 cases, 43 deaths; Borszczow (four communes), May 30 to June 5, 13 cases, 5 deaths; June 5 to 12, 15 cases, 7 deaths; Zaleszczyky (same time), 2 deaths; June 26 to July 3, 9 cases, 4 deaths; Bukowina, June 4 to 7, 5 cases, 2 deaths; June 19 to 26, 2 cases, 1 death; Borszczow, Husiatyn, Nisko, and Tarnoborzeg, June 12 to 19, 31 cases, 15 deaths; June 19 to 26, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Husiatyn, June 19 to 26, 1 case, 1 death. Total for Galicia to July 18, 162 cases, 88 deaths.

Belgium.—To June 25, Jemappes, 50 cases; cholera also reported at Liege, Angleur, Seraing, Alost St. Nicholas, and Montegnee. Liege, June 9 to 16, 1 death; June 23, 4 cases, 2 deaths; June 23 to 30, 5 deaths; July 1 to 7, 13 deaths; Seraing, June 15 to 30, 9 cases, 5 deaths; Jemappes, Tielluer, Grace-Buleur, Montegnee, Angleur, June 15 to 30, 90 cases, 49 deaths.

France.—Paris, May 27 to June 2, 4 deaths; Finistère department, April 22 to 29, 19 cases in 13 places; May 20 to 25, 7 cases, 1 death; Rheims, June 23 to 30, 2 cases; July 1 to 7, 1 death; Nantes, cholera reported July 7.

Germany.—Plehnendorf, June 14, 3 cases; Schilno, June 14, 1 case, 2 deaths in "country districts;" Silesia, Myslowitz, May 25, 1 death; May 28, 1 death, June 6, 6 cases, 1 death. (Another report gives 5 deaths to June 4.) Dantzig, cholera reported July 7; Deutsch Eylau, June 28 to July 4, 2 cases; Berlin, July 19, 1 case.

India.—Calcutta, April 7 to 14, 75 deaths; April 15 to 21, 66 deaths; April 22 to 28, 58 deaths; April 29 to May 5, 28 deaths; May 6 to 12, 26 deaths; May 13 to 19, 19 deaths; May 20 to 26, 20 deaths; May 27 to June 2, 20 deaths; June 3 to 9, 22 deaths. Bombay, May 16 to 22, 12 deaths; May 23 to 29, 17 deaths; May 30 to June 5, 17 deaths; June 5 to 12, 10 deaths; June 13 to 19, 15 deaths. Madras, April 21 to 27, 1 death; April 28 to May 4, 1 death.

Italy.—Leghorn, June 17 to 23, 1 case.

Russia.—Courland, July 3, 5 cases, 1 death. St. Petersburg (city): Cholera reported July 18; July 1 to 16, 1,500 cases; July 16, 218 cases; Kielce government: June 17 to 19, 14 cases, 9 deaths; June 21 to 28, 80 cases, 35 deaths. Kovno government: May 6 to 12, 4 cases, 3 deaths; May 6 to 19, 5 cases, 4 deaths; May 13 to 26, 7 cases, 3 deaths; May 27 to June 9, 1 death; June 17 to 23, 16 cases, 7 deaths; June 24 to 30, 88 cases, 10 deaths. Plock government: May 3 to 10, 34 cases, 24 deaths; May 6 to 12, 26 cases, 19 deaths; May 11 to 15, 12 cases, 7 deaths; May 16 to 25, 66 cases, 38 deaths; May 25 to 31, 31 cases, 21 deaths; June 1 to 7, 74 cases, 32 deaths; June 3 to 9, 99 cases, 50 deaths; June 9 to 13, 63 cases, 41 deaths (of these there occurred in the city of Ciechanow, June 1 to 13, 110 cases, 53 deaths); June 14 to 19, 53 cases,

29 deaths; (Ciechanow, 47 cases, 21 deaths); June 20 to 27, 78 cases, 44 deaths. Mlava (city): May 28 to 29, 20 cases, 10 deaths. Podolia government: May 9 to 16, 9 cases, 4 deaths; May 16 to 23, 2 cases; June 3 to 9, 2 cases, 1 death. Radom government: May 6 to 19, 25 cases, 20 deaths; May 20 to 30, 13 cases, 8 deaths; June 3 to 9, 17 cases, 4 deaths; June 10 to 16, 17 cases, 4 deaths; June 13 to 20, 14 cases, 4 deaths; June 21 to 23, 8 cases, 6 deaths. Petrikov government: May 13 to 19, 5 cases, 4 deaths; May 20 to 26, 1 case, 1 death; May 25 to 29, 1 case, 1 death; May 31 to June 5, 4 cases, 2 deaths. Tula government: May 20 to June 10, 13 cases, 1 death. Warsaw government: April 28 to May 6, 4 cases, 4 deaths; May 7 to 13, 10 cases, 5 deaths; May 14 to 16, 12 cases, 7 deaths; May 16 to 25, 21 cases, 10 deaths; May 26 to June 3, 60 cases, 32 deaths; June 5 to 9, 22 cases, 13 deaths; June 10 to 16, 38 cases, 19 deaths; June 15 to 21, 30 cases, 15 deaths; June 22 to 28, 44 cases, 22 deaths. Warsaw (city): May 6 to 12, 4 cases, 3 deaths; May 12 to 19, 19 cases, 9 or 13 deaths; May 19 to 26, 5 deaths; May 25 to June 5, 41 cases, 20 deaths; June 5 to 9, 22 cases, 10 deaths; week ended June 15, 13 cases, 7 deaths; June 16 to 23, 6 deaths; June 23 to 27, 10 cases, 6 deaths.

May 27.—Dispatch states that between May 5 and 19, in Warsaw and six Polish frontier provinces, there were 134 cases and 78 deaths. Cronstadt, cholera reported July 2; June 20 to July 5, 12 cases, 6 deaths. Grodno government: June 2 to 21, 32 cases, 18 deaths; June 21 to 24, 24 cases, 6 deaths; June 25 to 29, 10 cases, 7 deaths.

Turkey.—Akschehi, 3 cases, 1 death. Constantinople, April, 5 deaths. Cholera reported at Rodosto, Adrianople, and Milan. Milan, March 19, 27 cases, 17 deaths; April 9 to 16, 14 cases, 10 deaths. Ez-eroum, April 17 to 19, 53 cases, 46 deaths; Sivas, May 6 to 12, 170 cases, 81 deaths. "Suspicious cases in neighboring villages." May 7 to 13, 87 deaths; May 13 to 17, 41 deaths; May 13 to 19, 52 deaths; May 20 to 26, 14 cases, 14 deaths; May 27 to June 2, 1 case, 1 death. Sansoum, May 29, 12 cases, 6 deaths; May 16 to June 1, 10 deaths. Kastamouni, May 5 to 14, 19 deaths; May 15 to 18, 24 deaths; May 5 to 30 (date of report), 103 deaths; June 1 to 21, 30 cases. Trebizond, May 16, 10 deaths; May 31 to June 24, 37 deaths. Kouia, May 13, 1 death; May 16, 5 cases, 3 deaths; June 1 to 3, 2 deaths; June 21 to 23, 8 cases. Mahmurat el Aziz, 15 deaths. Kadikoi (near Sansoum), May 16, 3 deaths; May 16 to June 1, 15 deaths; May 17, 10 cases, 2 deaths; June 26, 3 cases. Tokat, May 17 to 31, 23 deaths; June 1 to 27, 67 cases. Kaza von Zeila, May 16 to 31, 82 deaths; June 1 to 26, 63 deaths. Ben Bunar, May 10 to 21, 7 deaths. Divriki, May 24 to 26, 3 deaths; May 26 to June 22, 7 cases. Niksar, May 27 to 30, 11 deaths. Iskilih, May 19 to June 1, 85 deaths. Jozgat, May 31 to June 1, 3 deaths. Urgup, May 18 to 19, 1 case; June 23 to 26, 6 cases. Erbaa, June 5 to 24, 19 cases. Marsewan, June 21 to 22, 4 cases. Gumusch Hadji, June 26, 1 case. Maaden, June 26, 2 cases. Unia, June 18 to 19, 11 cases. Angora, May 31 to June 27, 146 cases. Kirschehr, June 3 to 27, 130 cases. Bogazlian, June 3 to 19, 21 cases. Avanas, June 8 to 26, 27 cases. Kaissecei and vicinity, June 21 to 26, 359 cases. Neuschehr, June 30, 1 death.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil.—Rio de Janeiro, April 29 to May 5, 81 deaths; May 6 to 12, 70 deaths; May 13 to 19, 66 deaths; May 20 to 26, 49 deaths; May 27 to June 2, 59 deaths; June 2 to 9, 44 deaths; June 9 to 16, 18 deaths; June 16 to 23, 13 deaths.

Cuba.—Havana, April 27 to May 3, 8 cases, 2 deaths; May 4 to 10, 16 cases, 5 deaths; May 11 to 17, 6 cases, 2 deaths; May 18 to 24, 10 cases, 1 death; May 25 to 31, 17 cases, 7 deaths; June 1 to 7, 12 cases, 3 deaths; June 8 to 14, 20 cases, 4 deaths; June 15 to 21, 26 cases, 11 deaths; June 22 to 28, 28 cases, 13 deaths; June 28 to July 5, 33 cases, 11 deaths; July 6 to 12, 45 cases, 15 deaths; July 12 to 19, 45 cases, 17 deaths. Cienfuegos, April 29 to May 5, 1 death; May 20 to 26, 6 cases; May 27 to June 3, 16 cases, 3 deaths; June 4 to 9, 2 deaths; June 10 to 16, 2 deaths; June 17 to 23, 10 cases, 4 deaths; June 24 to 30, 8 cases, 4 deaths; July 1 to 7, 3 deaths; July 7 to 14, 3 deaths. Santiago de Cuba, April 26 to May 2, 1 death; May 2 to 15, 2 cases; July 9, 1 case. Matanzas, June 20 to 27, 2 cases, 1 death; July 4 to 11, 30 cases, 6 deaths. Sagua la Grande, July 1 to 7, 1 death. Cardenas, July 1 to 7, 1 case; July 4 to 11, 6 cases, 2 deaths.

Ecuador.—Guayaquil, May 4 to 10, 3 deaths.

Honduras.—Nacaomene, April 8 to 14, 2 deaths; April 22 to 28, 3 deaths.

Mexico.—Vera Cruz, April 27 to May 3, 6 deaths; May 4 to 10, 3 deaths; May 11 to 17, 12 deaths; May 18 to 24, 9 deaths; May 25 to 31, 14 deaths; June 1 to 7, 9 deaths; June 8 to 14, 12 deaths; June 15 to 21, 19 deaths; June 22 to 28, 13 deaths; June 28 to July 5, 7 deaths; July 5 to 12, 11 deaths.

West Indies.—Antigua, April 29 to May 5, 1 case, 1 death. Puerto Rico, June 4 to 10, 4 deaths; June 11 to 17, 20 cases, 3 deaths.

Yucatan.—Merida, May 25 to 31, 1 death.

Status of cholera in Europe and Asia.

BERLIN, July 11, 1894:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the movement of the cholera epidemic in Russia and other countries of Europe for the past seven days: My report as to cholera in Belgium, made two weeks ago, is confirmed officially, as well as the report of cholera in Cronstadt. An event of some importance is the appearance of cholera, in virulent form, in St. Petersburg one month earlier than last year.

Germany.—During the past week there have been no cases of cholera in Germany. The work of the sanitary department along the frontier is worthy of the highest praise.

Austria-Hungary.—From June 26 to July 3 there were in the department of Zaleszczyki 9 cases of cholera and 4 deaths, of which 8 cases and 4 deaths occurred in the city of the same name. The district of Bukowina appears to have been free from cholera during the past week.

Belgium.—The official reports are dated July 5, and show that cholera is active in Belgium, as already reported. From the 15th to the 30th of June there were in Jemappes, Tilleur, Grace-Bulen, Montagne, and Angleur 90 cases of the disease and 49 deaths. It is also reported that there were 9 cases and 5 deaths in Seraing, and in Liege 14 cases and 4 deaths. Seraing is practically one of the suburbs of Liege, not distant more than 4 miles.

Netherlands.—It is officially stated that during the month of March, 1894, there occurred 2 cases of cholera only in the Netherlands (Staats Courant, No. 152).

Sweden.—On a vessel arriving from St. Petersburg at the quarantine station at Fejan a passenger died of cholera. The vessel was duly isolated and disinfected, and up to July 5 no new cases had occurred. The above is the official statement. The following account appeared in the London Morning Post of July 7, being a dispatch from Stockholm, dated July 6: "A bacteriological examination made in the case of the 4 passengers by the steamer *Doebeln*, who were fellow travelers with the Englishman who died three days ago, has shown that all four are suffering from Asiatic cholera"

Russia.—Latest information is as follows: In the city of Warsaw, from June 23 to 27, 10 cases and 6 deaths. Government of Warsaw, June 22 to 28, 44 cases and 22 deaths. Government of Kielce, June 21 to 28, 80 cases and 35 deaths. Government of Radom, June 21 to 23, 8 cases and 6 deaths. Government of Plock, June 20 to 27, 78 cases and 44 deaths. Government of Grodno, June 25 to 29, 10 cases, 7 deaths. Government of Kovno, June 24 to 30, 88 cases and 10 deaths. In the government of Courland on July 3 there occurred 5 cases of cholera and 1 death.

The following reports are not official, but are principally from press dispatches:

A St. Petersburg telegram of July 5 states that 21 cases and 6 deaths occurred there during the first three days of this month, that the first case appeared at Cronstadt on the 20th ultimo, and that 12 cases and 6 deaths occurred there during the following week. Most of the cases have been traced to the eating of herrings, cucumbers, and onions and the drinking of fermented birch juice and unboiled water. The early outbreak of cholera gives rise to a belief that this disease has become endemic in Europe.

July 6.—"Since Sunday last, 80 cases of cholera and 20 deaths have occurred in St. Petersburg. At present the disease is confined exclusively to the lower classes of the population."

St. Petersburg, July 8.—"Thirty-nine fresh cases of cholera and 13 deaths were recorded here yesterday."

The following is translated from the Journal de St. Petersburg, of July 8: "In St. Petersburg, from midnight of July 5 to that of July 6, there were 22 new cases of cholera and 19 deaths, with 61 cases remaining under treatment in the hospitals. At Cronstadt, during the same period, there were 6 new cases and 1 death."

The following is from a dispatch to the London Times, dated St. Petersburg, July 8: "Cholera has appeared in St. Petersburg a month earlier than last year, and is very virulent. During the twenty-four hours ending July 8 there were 39 new cases and 13 deaths, with 87 remaining in hospital. From July 1 to 6, inclusive, there were in St. Petersburg 141 cases and 52 deaths. In Cronstadt, for the same period, there were 41 cases and 18 deaths. It is stated that during the month of June, in the Polish provinces of Russia, there were 322 cases of cholera and 107 deaths."

Turkey.—According to a report dated June 27 the epidemic of cholera in Asia Minor has increased. At Akscheher, on the road between Constantinople and Syria, there were 3 cases and 1 death, and in Ilzun, nearby, several cases were reported, owing to the great traffic at these places the danger of a spread of the disease is very great.

The disease is spreading rapidly in the village of Angora. During the month of June the valleys of Kizil Irmak and Jeschil Irmak have been gradually infected and the disease has spread to the southern parts of Karamania and Malatia. In Sivas cholera has disappeared. In

Kaza Zeila, from the 1st to 26th of June, there were 63 deaths; in Tokat, from the 1st to 27th of June, 67 cases; in Niksar, from May 27 to June 2, 30 cases; in Erbaa, from June 5 to 24, 19 cases; in Divriki, May 26 to June 22, 7 cases; in Marsewan, June 21 to 22, 4 cases; in Gumusch Hadji, June 26, 1 case; in Karakoi, same date, 3 cases; in Maaden, same date, 2 cases; in vilayet of Trebizond, May 31 to June 24, 37 deaths; in Unia, June 18 to 19, 11 cases; in Kastamouni, June 1 to 21, 30 cases; in Angora, May 31 to June 27, 146 cases; in Kirschehr, June 3 to 27, 130 cases; in Bogazlian, June 3 to 19, 21 cases; in Avanas, June 8 to 26, 27 cases; in Kaisceci and vicinity, June 21 to 26, 359 cases, and in 7 other small towns about 40 additional cases; in Kouia, June 21 to 23, 8 cases; in Neuschehr, June 20, 1 death; in Urgub, June 23 to 24, 6 cases.

East Indies.—In Calcutta, from May 27 to June 2, 20 persons died of cholera and 27 of smallpox.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BELGIUM.

Cholera at Liege.

Under date of July 11, 1894, the U. S. consul at Liege reports 13 deaths from cholera in that city during the week ended July 7. He adds: "For the past week the newspapers have reported 4 or 5 new cases of cholera per diem, and the physician in charge of the largest of the city hospitals vouches for their statements. So great is the confidence of the people in the power of the authorities to suppress it that its presence occasions absolutely no excitement. The explosion of a single dynamite bomb has frightened more people out of town than all the cholera they have had. As there has been no appreciable increase in the last ten days, I think myself it is pretty well under control."

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports of Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 19, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report for week ended June 16, 1894. The report is the most favorable I have been able to send thus far. Deaths from yellow fever have fallen off to 18, being 26 less than in the previous week. *Accesso pernicioso* remains the same; *beriberi* has fallen off 5, and typhoid fever has increased 5. There were no deaths from diphtheria, and only 1 from smallpox, and 1 from whooping cough. The total from all causes was 311, being 33 less than in the foregoing week.

Yellow fever in Victoria.—The acting consul-general received a telegram on yesterday from the consular agent in Victoria, Brazil, to the northward of this port, that an English ship was there disabled for want of captain and certain men of the crew, who had died of yellow fever. I am in hopes that the yellow fever will almost die out here, as the weather is much cooler, due to a heavy rainstorm, which has prevailed here for the past four days.

Since last report I inspected and gave a visé of a bill of health to the following-named ship : June 19, steamship *Flaxman*, English, from Santos to New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *June 26, 1894.*

SIR : I have the honor to transmit report for week ended June 23, 1894. The mortality during the week has again decreased from the figures of the previous one. There were only 13 deaths from yellow fever (a decrease of 5), which is almost normal for this place; there were 2 more deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, 1 more from smallpox (2 in all), 2 less from typhoid fever, 2 less from beriberi, and whooping cough has disappeared from the list, while the total from all causes was 295, being 16 less than in the foregoing week.

The weather has been cooler than usual, with heavy rains and a gale from the southwest—causes sufficient for the favorable change, and we may hope for a continuance of the present favorable sanitary state.

Quarantine.—The Argentine and Montevideo republics have declared the ports of Brazil free from infection during the week, and all vessels are allowed free entrance into the ports of those countries. The authorities here, on June 22, declared that all vessels from Portuguese ports, which have sailed since June 12 last, shall be allowed free entry, after a vigorous inspection.

Since last report I have inspected and given bills of health to the following-named vessels : June 19, steamship *Hevelies*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y. ; June 25, barkentine *Good News*, American, for Baltimore, Md.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

CHINA.

Additional reports on the plague in China.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Peking, June 2, 1894.

SIR : The remarkable plague, known as the "bubonic pest" or "bubonic fever," which is now prevailing in Canton and Hongkong, has caused great uneasiness in the various ports of China. Much apprehension as to its further spread is manifested, and every precaution has been taken to prevent its introduction into districts not as yet infested. Great difficulty arises, however, from the utter inability of the Chinese to understand and unwillingness to comply with the most elementary principles of sanitation.

Like all other pestilences that have ravaged the world, this seems to be of Oriental origin. It has been known in India since 1815 and in Yunnan since 1871. It is supposed to be identical with the Roman plague of the sixth century and with the "black death" of the fourteenth, which are also supposed to have originated in China. The present outbreak is directly traceable to Yunnan. From there it went to Canton and thence to Hongkong, whence, it is to be hoped, the action of the colonial government will prevent its further spread.

In Hongkong the new cases have numbered between 40 or 50 and 15 or 20 per day, with about 70 per cent of deaths. At Canton it was estimated that 5,000 deaths had occurred up to the 8th ultimo. At that city a novel and thoroughly Chinese method of checking the disease was hit upon. A fortune teller, having given out that the plague would die away with the approach of the spring solstice, the people of Canton, in order to deceive the gods of sickness, made the 1st day of the 4th Moon (May 5) their New Year's day. Every ceremony by which the day is celebrated was gone through with scrupulous exactitude. The local authorities assisted in this farcical performance. The New Year's festivities, in the presence of such widespread death, had a somewhat ghastly character.

The symptoms of this disease, as detailed in the Shanghai papers, are as follows: The disease appears in the shape of a chill, followed by a sudden fever, rising to 105° or over. There is much headache or cerebral disturbance, accompanied by stupor. A glandular swelling occurs in the neck, under the arm, or in the groin, rapidly enlarging to the size of a fowl's egg. With or without a decline of the fever, the patient sinks deeper into a condition of coma, and usually dies in forty-eight hours; sometimes, however, only six hours elapse between taking the fever and death. It is said to be due to poverty and filth, and its development has been promoted by a long continued drought. Foreigners are not attacked by it.

The commissioner of customs at Mengtzu, in Yunnan, gives, in the Customs Decennial Reports, the following account of this plague:

"The curse of the province is the Yunnan pest or bubonic fever, called by the natives the Yangtzu disease, and it is a marvel that the population survives if the stories told of its ravages be true. * * * Summer is the carnival season of the epidemic, but its ravages are not confined to this period. On its approach, the first victims are rats, which, fearless of human beings, rush madly into their presence, and, after capering around the room, fall dead on the spot. The next to suffer are domestic animals. With human beings the symptoms are high fever, accompanied by excessive thirst and violent deliriousness, ending usually in a loss of consciousness. In a few hours an enlargement of a gland takes place, in form of a small hard lump, and the patient generally dies at the end of the second day or early on the third. In the summer of 1891 a number died at Mengtzu of a fever with like symptoms, except that there was no bubo visible, and the Chinese say it is sometimes suppressed. * * * The erratic course of the epidemic, both in its journey through the country at large and in its visitation from house to house, is very strange. Whole neighborhoods will be passed by to be visited later on or to escape altogether. In a period of three months (1891) the total mortality in the city was estimated as largely over 1,000, a large percentage in a population which can not exceed 15,000."

Some alarm as to the further spread of the disease is felt in Russia. The Siberian authorities have telegraphed the Russian minister here for information as to its progress. At his request the diplomatic body, at a meeting held on the 25th instant, authorized him, as dean, to ask the Chinese Government to take some action to prevent its introduction into ports as yet uninfected. The Yamen, under date of the 28th ultimo, replied briefly that the governor-general of Canton had been instructed to take the proper measures.

The latest reports from the south of China indicate, happily, a decided abatement of the plague.

I have, etc.,
To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

CHARLES DENBY, JR.,
Secretary of Legation.

U. S. CONSULATE, *Canton, China, June 2, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that during the months of March, April, and May of the present year there has been (as reported "to the Secretary of the Treasury, for U. S. Marine-Hospital Bureau") in Canton and several districts in the interior of this province of Kwangtung a plague, designated as the "Yunnan plague," the "bubonic plague," and the "black plague," and has caused a great loss of human lives among natives.

It is estimated that over 10,000 natives have died in Canton from the plague, the mortality ranging from 75 to 80 per cent of the cases during the first half of the time, and from 25 to 50 per cent of cases during the last month or six weeks.

The plague has appeared in Hongkong, and does not seem to be yet under control there, although the impression prevails that the disease is less malignant, and is diminishing in Canton since the long drought was broken by the copious rains of the past month, which have done much to clean the stagnant drains and canals that had become stagnant and putrid after half a year of drought.

It is a significant fact that in those portions of Canton where the ordinary tides, with a rise and fall of about 6 feet, have kept the drains free, there have been few or no cases of the plague.

In a level city like Canton, with a population approaching 2,000,000, the drains, being located in the middle of the narrow streets and having no outlet except through the canals leading to the river, are choked in the absence of rain for several months. The flat stones of the street conceal the drains.

In Hongkong, where there should be no difficulty about flushing the streets with sea water, there seems to be a system of crowding in the native districts, where each story of a lodging house is subdivided into cocklofts, each being from 4 to 5 feet in height. Blood poison seems to be the result in either case, and this is said by best medical men to be the nature of the disease.

When the plague was worst in Canton thousands of natives fled to Hongkong. During the last half of May there has been a similar rush of natives from Hongkong to Canton and interior places.

The drastic measures adopted by the Hongkong authorities to stamp out the plague caused all fugitives to circulate rumors of cruelty towards natives, and this has led to such prevalent excitement and indignation among the natives in Canton and surrounding country as to cause the Chinese authorities this week to issue tranquilizing proclamations.

The disease first throws the victim into high fever, quickly followed by lumps of the size of a hen's egg in the groin, or under the armpits, or in the neck, and if not controlled or relieved by treatment, the patient, after two days, falls into a comatose condition and dies. As yet no distinct remedy has been found. Everything continues in wild confusion. Business is almost suspended. I have been in nearly all parts of Canton during this plague, and have remained at my post through it all, and am persuaded that with the observance of proper precautions, especially in securing supply of pure water for cooking and washing, and for flushing drains in time of drought there should and would be no such thing as this plague, except where natives, in congested localities, cause pollution of air by overcrowding and filth and violation of sanitary conditions for safety. During all of this plague heathen processions have constantly marched through the

streets of Canton throughout the night, pounding gongs, exploding firecrackers, exposing idols, and other similar doings, supported by contributions from the shops and stores, to propitiate the evil spirits and to disperse the adverse elements.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES SEYMOUR,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CANTON, June 6, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, in continuation of my No. 269, dated 2d instant, that the Asiatic or bubonic plague has assumed a more serious character in Hongkong, where already about 1,000 deaths have occurred, and notwithstanding the plague has been diminishing in Canton since the middle of May up to the end of that month, there is a reasonable prospect that it will not improve here while so many sick and dying natives are brought from Hongkong. In my dispatch No. 269 reference was made to the excitement and indignation among the natives, which elicited tranquilizing proclamations from the Chinese authorities. It is almost always certain that a Chinaman will do everything different from foreigners, and in this plague at and between Canton and Hongkong, the Chinese authorities urged that natives of China in Hongkong should be free to return to their native country, where they could be under treatment of native doctors, and if the victims of the disease could not survive, they would not die among strangers, but have the care and attention of relatives and friends, and have decent burial. The Hongkong government and people seemed delighted to comply with the viceroy's wishes, and accordingly thousands of natives fled from Hongkong to Canton and various places in the interior. There are many steamers, launches, and junks running between Canton and Hongkong, and between Hongkong and various places in the province of Kwangtung.

On Monday morning, 4th instant, three river steamers from Hongkong arrived at Canton with sick, dying, and dead persons on board. Eight of the native passengers died on the way up from Hongkong, and on Tuesday, 5th instant, two steamers brought in four dead, and on Wednesday, 6th instant, three of the river steamers brought five dead and many plague-stricken passengers. And these same steamboats take back from Canton to Hongkong supplies of food and some merchandise, although the shipments just now are not large.

The disease has stricken down a few Europeans in Hongkong, who assisted in the exploration and treatment of the infected districts. It will be strange if the Europeans on the river steamers escape the plague. So, as matters are now running between these two cities, the plague is being extended, and it is impossible to predict where it will stop.

Under these circumstances, with special reference to infected cargo from Canton and Hongkong, I requested Consul Hunt, of Hongkong, on the 4th instant, to join me in a cablegram to the Department of State, to the effect "Canton, Hongkong, Asiatic plague."

Both are treated as infected ports. The greater part of the cargoes shipped from Hongkong to Europe and America are of Chinese production, mostly from Canton, and I regard the present transportation of plague and merchandise by the same steamboats and the existing facilities for extending the disease by infected cargo as demanding attention.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES SEYMOUR,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CUBA.

Death of American sailor at Havana from yellow fever.

HAVANA, July 21, 1894.

SIR: On the 19th instant I had the honor of wiring you as follows:

"*Henrietta J. Powell*, American schooner, Thursday, Pascagoula via Tortugas, had drunken sailor die in hospital; yellow fever."

The American schooner *Henrietta J. Powell*, from Pascagoula, with a load of lumber, entered this port July 4, and discharged at and sailed from Tallapiedra wharf, Havana side, which, it will be remembered, is not far from the infected military hospital. About the 7th instant one of her sailors went off the vessel and began drinking to excess in the low drinking places around the military hospital, sleeping on the wharf or anywhere. After some days he returned to the vessel very ill, with irritable stomach, etc., from his prolonged debauch. His illness seems to have drifted, unconsciously to those on board, into genuine yellow fever, for when medical aid was summoned I found him already in the fifth or sixth day of that disease, with high albuminous urine, intense jaundice, etc. He was immediately sent to the hospital, where he died in less than two days, and by request of the master a preliminary disinfection was given to the vessel. The remainder of the crew were all well a few hours before the departure of the vessel for the national quarantine station at Dry Tortugas, en route to Pascagoula, her port of destination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. M. BURGESS,

Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Regarding enforcement of U. S. Quarantine Regulations at Havana.

HAVANA, July 18, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, in relation to the disinfection of vessels, etc., and take pleasure in informing you that it relieves me of certain responsibilities of which I had so much doubt, under the new regulations of April 26, 1894, that I was in the very act of writing you for instructions when this document came.

It is not irrelevant to add that the only thing at all approaching requirement has been to read or show to captains and others interested in vessels the regulations, and particularly the inclosed extract from them, which the consul had printed for distribution, that captains should not plead ignorance of them. I would also beg to inform you that for a long time I have been observing the spirit of paragraph 11, Article VI, page 334, Regulations of April 26, 1894, and shall continue to urge captains of vessels during the quarantine period to proceed to Dry Tortugas or some other national quarantine station for disinfection and treatment.

Sometimes we are very much troubled in vaccinating crews of vessels by some of them resisting the little operation. Up to the present we have succeeded in vaccinating all who needed it, but I fear that any day we may encounter some one so willful, stubborn, ignorant, and foolish that he will positively refuse.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. M. BURGESS,

Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

NOTE.—The letter referred to in the above can be found on page 493, ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS, No. 28, Vol. IX.

Sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7, 1894.

SIR: The presence of a large number of raw recruits from Spain in the army quartered here, and a considerable amount of excavation which has been done about the city, gave apprehension that the summer would prove exceedingly unhealthy. I have the honor to inform you, however, that much to the general surprise this has not resulted as yet. Although there is no system of sewerage here, and much refuse matter, both of an animal and vegetable nature is thrown into the streets to decay, yet the flooding tropical rains, which have been almost periodical, have kept the streets much cleaner than usual. There is no smallpox reported as existing here at present, although the epidemic at Manzanillo, an agency of this consulate, has not entirely abated. There is one soldier sick with yellow fever at the military hospital, 1½ miles distant from the harbor.

Weekly mortuary statistics are not published here.

I will promptly notify you of any change in the general healthfulness and of any appearance of contagious disease.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. HYATT,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Yellow fever and borras fever at Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, July 16, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the sanitary condition of the city of Cienfuegos during the week ending July 14, 1894: There were 26 deaths from all causes. Of these, there were 3 caused by yellow fever, 2 by enteric fever, and 8 by "borras fever" (?). From the investigations which I have made respecting the so-called "fiebre de borras," my opinion is that it is the yellow fever of children, as was manifested to the Marine Hospital Service by Dr. John Guitéras. This fever only attacks children from 1 to 14 years old, and those born in this country who come from the interior to the coast when there is yellow fever in the seaport towns. In the cases which I have been able to examine, through the courtesy of the local physicians, I have found the same symptoms as are manifested in true yellow fever—albuminuria, marked and persistent, high fever, and black vomiting, consisting principally, when examined through my microscope, of blood. The adynamic and ataxic state is the same as in yellow fever.

The local physicians tell me that both fevers—yellow and borras—coincide. The physicians here assure me it is pernicious fever, hemorrhagic form. Dr. Guitéras's opinion that the mortality of white children increases considerably during the yellow fever epidemic is proved here. I may add that yellow fever is endemic here.

Four children have died this week belonging to well-to-do families, natives and residents in this locality, among them a beautiful girl 14 years old (daughter of the commander of this port), whose body presented a very high yellowish color.

No negroes and foreigners suffer from this sickness (?).

The treatment used is calomel as a cathartic and hypodermic injections of 15 grains of chlorobromide of quinine repeated every one or two hours, until a dram has been given, without noting any toxic symptoms. * * *

Very respectfully,

MANUEL R. MORENO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Yellow fever at Matanzas.

MATANZAS, July 12, 1894.

SIR: I have to report the presence of an unusual amount of yellow fever in this city the present season. It is very difficult, and indeed quite impossible, to arrive at the exact facts, as no records are kept, and the authorities are reticent, and I am dependent almost wholly on information from private sources. An inquiry yesterday at the hospital, where I sent all the better class of cases, elicited the confession of 31 cases so far and 5 deaths. Other deaths are reported in the papers, and I think that these are but a small fraction of the cases which have actually occurred. One of these cases is that of an American seaman, whom I sent to the hospital without suspicion either that he had the fever or that it was in the hospital at the time. He went to the hospital with dysentery, which has been very prevalent and fatal here this season, but the case developed into yellow fever of the most pronounced and malignant type. I think he took it in the hospital, but the hospital physicians do not fully allow it. There has been one severe but not fatal case almost directly opposite the consulate in the same street. The fever is mostly in the Spanish army, and confined to recent arrivals from Spain. I am the only American here not thoroughly acclimated, so that there are no Americans upon whom it can feed.

The cause of both dysentery and yellow fever is much warm and dry weather, failing the usual rains.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ELIAS H. CHENEY,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Sanitary report from Matanzas.

Under date of July 14, 1894, the U. S. consul at Matanzas reports that there were in that city during the week ended July 11, 30 cases of yellow fever, with 6 deaths from that disease, and adds:

No accurate record is kept. There are probably a few more cases of yellow fever, nearly all in the army, none in the harbor. There are also some cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever.

FRANCE.

Two cases of cholera at Rheims.

RHEIMS, FRANCE, July 6, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that one death occurred on Sunday morning, the 1st instant, from cholera (nostra), at the hospital Hotel Dieu at Rheims. The victim was taken sick on the preceding Friday night, was 42 years old, and a man of very sober habits, who lived in very healthy and clean quarters. The autopsy revealed the fact that he had been suffering with an affection of the liver, and the doctors who had the case in charge are inclined to connect his rapid death with this organic trouble. Every precaution has been taken to prevent contagion, and no new case having occurred since Sunday, the fatal one is declared by the doctors to have been sporadic. Another man suffering with an attack of cholera was taken to the hospital on the same day as the former, and although he had been addicted to alcohol, and lived in miserable quarters, he has fully recovered.

The president of the Municipal Bureau of Hygiene of Rheims gives me the assurance that there is no cause for alarm, and that he does not fear an epidemic.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY P. DU BELLET,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

JAPAN.

Plague in China—Precautions taken against introduction into Japan.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Tokyo, Japan, June 16, 1894.

SIR: Referring to my No. 89, of date the 1st instant, in which I informed you of the appearance in Canton, China, and Hongkong, of a disease known as the black plague or black death, and of the precautions taken by this Government to prevent its introduction into Japan, I have the honor to inform you that the pest appears to be on the increase in Hongkong. Latest advices report that up to the 7th instant over 1,300 deaths had occurred in that city, and that several Europeans had died of the plague. The disease is now known to be contagious in character, and but a very small percentage of those attacked recover.

I was informed yesterday, the 15th instant, that owing to the increased prevalence of the pest in Hongkong, and consequent greater danger of its being brought to Japan, the Japanese Government had decided that it was advisable to quarantine all vessels arriving at Japanese ports from Hongkong for a period of nine days from the date of arrival, should it be deemed necessary by the local authorities.

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's minister of foreign affairs informed me that, in addition to the regulations for the inspection of vessels now in force, and reported to you in my No. 89 of the 1st instant, an Imperial ordinance would be issued promulgating the new measure of protection, and requested that, immediately upon the promulgation of the new regulations, I would take the necessary steps to insure their observance by vessels and citizens of the United States. I assured the minister that when the time came I should at once comply with his request.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN DUN,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Tokyo, Japan, June 22, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose here a "Notification to American Citizens in Japan, etc.," which I have published in the Japan Mail and Japan Gazette for one week from the 20th instant. This action was taken by me at the request of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's minister for foreign affairs. Latest advices from Hongkong in regard to the plague report a slight abatement of the epidemic.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN DUN.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

Notification to citizens of the United States in Japan and to commanders and masters of vessels bearing the flag of the United States in Japanese waters.

The undersigned hereby notifies all citizens of the United States in Japan, and the commanders and masters of naval and merchant vessels of the United States arriving at the ports of Nagasaki, Yokohama, Kobe, and Hakodate, that they will be required, until further notice shall be given, to conform in all respects to the provisions of Imperial ordinance No. 70, of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government, promulgated June 18, 1894, amending the regulations now in force for the inspection of vessels arriving from localities infected with cholera, as follows :

[Translation.]

We hereby sanction the amendments to the regulations for the inspection of vessels arriving from localities infected with cholera, and order the same to be promulgated.

[Imperial Sign Manual.]

[Privy Seal.]

YOSHIKAWA AKIMASA,
Minister of State for Justice, Acting Minister
of State for Home Affairs.

JUNE 18, 1894.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 70.

The regulations for the inspection of vessels arriving from localities infected with cholera, promulgated by decree No. 31 of the fifteenth year of Meiji, are amended as follows :

The second clause of article 2 to be amended as follows :

"Should the health officers find it necessary, the vessels, the passengers, the crew, and cargoes may be subjected to the process of thorough disinfection, staying the vessels at the place to be designated for the period not exceeding nine days."

The following clause to be added to the first clause of article 3 :

"Should the health officers find it necessary, the vessels, the passengers, and the crew may be stopped at the place to be designated for the period not exceeding nine days."

Given under my hand at the legation of the United States, Tokyo, Japan, this the 20th day of June, 1894.

EDWIN DUN,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Quarantine at Manila against Chinese shipping.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 20, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the Marine-Hospital Service, that the Department is in receipt of a dispatch, dated June 4 last, from our consul at Manila, to the effect that the health officers of that city have declared a quarantine against all vessels from

Chinese ports of from fifteen to forty days on account of the plague now prevailing in that country.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. ROCKHILL,
Acting Secretary.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SWEDEN.

One death from cholera on a steamer en route to Stockholm from St. Petersburg.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, July 5, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a death from Asiatic cholera occurred yesterday on board a steamer coming from St. Petersburg to Stockholm. The steamer is held in quarantine, and all precautions taken in order to avoid an outbreak in this country.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. B. O'NEIL,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

TURKEY.

Cholera in Turkey.

[Report No. 98.]

Cholera still exists in Asia Minor and is making many victims. Its first appearance occurred at Sivas; from thence it spread northwards to the vilayet of Kastamouni and Trebizond, westwards to the vilayet of Angora and Kouia, and southwards to the vilayet of Mahmurat-el-Aziz. The authorities are taking the necessary steps in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic, but, unhappily, they do not attain that end. In the vilayets of Angora, Sungurlu, Bogazlian, Zander, Uzunlu, Kumdikeh, Yuzgat, Avaras, Kessarieh (Cesareé), Chorum, and Seki-Kashi, many cholera deaths occur every day. In the vilayets of Kastamouni and Trebizond the epidemic is abating, and at Isklip since the 18th of last June there have been no new cases. In the vilayet of Sivas cholera is still spreading. The last localities attained are Hadji-Kein and Luzu. It has also made its appearance at Amasia.

In order to prevent the spread of cholera in the town of Angora, where the terminus of the railroad line is situated, passengers have to undergo a quarantine with disinfection at the following three points on the Kizil Irmak: At Kalijik Kupru, Cheruguir Kupru, and Toglumen. Between these three points there are military stations eight hours distant one from the other, in order to return the passengers to the above-mentioned three stations. A few days ago it was stated that a cholera case had occurred in Constantinople, but after official inquiry it was ascertained that the case was that of a woman who died with symptoms of uremia.

It is stated that cases of dengue fever have been observed in our own, but I have not seen any.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6, 1894.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Inspection at Panama of vessels sailing thence for the United States.

PANAMA, July 15, 1894.

SIR: Since my last report I have given bills of health to 2 American steamships, to wit: The *Colon* and the *Saturn*, the former carrying 36 passengers (8 cabin and 28 steerage), the latter carrying none. The former will be twenty-eight or thirty days before it reaches San Francisco, the latter twelve days. The medical inspector examined passengers and quarters, and reported the two vessels in good sanitary condition. The health at this port continues to be remarkably good.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

VICTOR VIFQUAIN,
U. S. Consul-General.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

PROMULGATION OF FOREIGN QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Official notification has been received that the quarantine regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury have been posted in the offices of the U. S. consuls at the following-named ports for ten days: Birmingham, Cairo, Catania, Cagliari, Candia, Christiansted, Civitavecchia, Coburg, Damascus, Dunfermline, Florence, Fredericksted, Gioja, Kidderminster, Kirkcaldy, Maracaibo, Messina, Milan, Milazzo, Nainaimo, Palermo, Rome, Salonica, Santa Marta, Sevilla, Sivas, Sonneberg, St. Thomas, Tarragona, Victoria, B. C., and Wolverhampton.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of July 21, 1894, the U. S. sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 147 deaths in this city during the week ended July 19, 1894. Seventeen of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with 45 new cases approximately; 1 was caused by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by diphtheria, 4 by smallpox, 10 by chronic entero-colitis, 11 by dysentery, 2 by cholera infantum, and 5 by pneumonia. Fifteen of the 17 deaths by yellow fever occurred in the military hospital, and nearly if not quite all the cases of the disease were from that locality. The mortality from intestinal diseases has increased considerably, particularly from dysentery.

Santiago de Cuba.—Month of June, 1894. Population, 75,000. Total deaths, 76, including 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of June, 1894. Population, 120,000. Total deaths, 162, including enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 4; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended July 7 corresponded to an annual rate of 16.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 7.9, and the highest in Salford, viz, 23.6 a thousand.

London.—One thousand three hundred and fourteen deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 88; scarlet fever, 17; diphtheria, 43; whooping cough, 28; enteric fever, 3; and diarrhea and dysentery, 35. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 15·8 a thousand. In greater London 1,656 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14·5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 11; whooping cough, 13; and measles, 22.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 7 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 17·5 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 0·0, and the highest in Waterford, viz, 25·0 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 118 deaths were registered, including 1 death from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 7 corresponded to an annual rate of 15·9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 10·3, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 19·2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 454, including smallpox, 4; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 6; and whooping cough, 14.

Dundee.—Month of June, 1894. Population, 158,719. Total deaths, 240, including phthisis pulmonalis, 33; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; smallpox, 1; croup, 1; measles, 10; and whooping cough, 7.

MEXICO—Tampico.—Two weeks ended July 14, 1894. Population, 11,000. Total deaths, 15. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Acapulco.....	July 7.....	4,000	3									
Aix la Chapelle.....	June 30.....	108,874	37									
Alexandria.....	June 21.....	231,396	169			2		7		6	2	3
Amherstburg.....	July 7.....	2,300	1									
Amherstburg.....	July 14.....	2,300	1									
Amsterdam.....	July 7.....	448,862	156			1		1			4	3
Antigua.....	June 30.....	16,664	14									
Antigua.....	July 7.....	16,664	13									
Barmen.....	June 30.....	122,000	29							2		
Belleville.....	July 14.....	10,201	1									
Berlin.....	June 23.....	1,800,000	520					1	7	25	9	
Birmingham.....	July 7.....	492,301										
Bologna.....	July 7.....	146,068	89					1	2	2	14	5
Bombay.....	June 19.....	830,000	538	15								
Bordeaux.....	June 30.....	252,415	104					1			2	1
Bradford.....	July 7.....	221,610	63					1	2		2	
Bremen.....	June 30.....	127,000	36								1	
Bristol.....	June 23.....	226,578	60								4	3
Bristol.....	June 30.....	226,578	69							1	6	5
Bristol.....	July 7.....	226,578	63							2	5	3
Brussels.....	June 30.....	483,081	152			1		2	1		2	3
Cairo.....	June 21.....	374,838	482			2		7			1	
Calcutta.....	June 9.....	681,580	345	22	18							
Cape Town.....	June 10.....	53,000	29					1				
Cape Town.....	June 16.....	53,000	25									
Cardenas.....	July 14.....	23,514	14		2							
Cardiff.....	July 7.....	148,890	43							1		3
Catania.....	July 8.....	113,000	67					1		1	1	
Chatham.....	July 14.....	10,000	1									
Christiania.....	June 30.....	167,588	59									
Christiania.....	July 7.....	167,588	65					1	3	1	2	3
Cienfuegos.....	July 14.....	23,000	24		3					2	1	
Cognac.....	July 9.....	17,500	4									
Cologne.....	June 30.....	309,400	164									
Colombo.....	June 9.....	130,000	79						1	7	8	3
Colon.....	July 7.....	5,000	8								2	
Copenhagen.....	June 30.....	341,000	107									
Crefeld.....	June 30.....	106,059	41									
Crefeld.....	July 7.....	106,059	42								1	
Danzig.....	July 7.....	121,000	57						3	1		
Denia.....	June 30.....	14,000	6									
Denia.....	July 7.....	14,000	4									
Dublin.....	July 7.....	350,000	118									
Dundee.....	July 7.....	158,719	54								4	
Dusseldorf.....	June 23.....	164,997	58							3		
Dusseldorf.....	June 30.....	164,997	57									
Flushing.....	July 7.....	15,250	9									
Frankfort on the Main.....	July 7.....	196,000	63							4		
Funchal.....	June 30.....	35,665	26					8				1
Genoa.....	June 30.....	182,131	96							4		
Genoa.....	July 7.....	182,131	88			1				3		
Ghent.....	July 7.....	153,803	58					2				
Gibraltar.....	July 8.....	25,800	4									
Girgenti.....	June 30.....	23,847	10									
Glasgow.....	July 7.....	686,820	218						4	6	5	2
Gothenburg.....	June 30.....	108,000	32							1	1	1
Guadeloupe.....	July 1.....	18,000	8									
Halifax.....	July 14.....	38,700	10									
Hamburg.....	July 7.....	598,372	244							4	9	7
Hanover.....	June 16.....	197,000	64							1		
Hanover.....	June 23.....	197,000	44									
Havana.....	July 12.....	200,048	176	15	5			4		1		
Helsingfors.....	June 30.....	64,000	18					1				
Jamestown, St. Helena.....	May 26.....	3,877	2									
Jamestown, St. Helena.....	June 2.....	3,877	1									
Jamestown, St. Helena.....	June 9.....	3,877	3									
Jamestown, St. Helena.....	June 16.....	3,877	0									
Kehl.....	June 30.....	129,556	48									8
Kingston, Canada.....	July 20.....	17,348	4									
Königsberg.....	July 7.....	167,000					2			6	3	
Leeds.....	July 7.....	388,761	120							1		3
Leghorn.....	July 7.....	103,230	33						2		1	
Liege.....	July 7.....	155,898	60	13				1			5	1
Liverpool.....	July 7.....	507,230	200			1	2	4	4	1	8	2

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
London, Eng.....	July 7.....	5,948,300	1,656			1		5	22	54	110	41
Lyons.....	June 30.....	500,000	172					1	1	4	4	3
Madras.....	June 15.....	452,518	235									
Madrid.....	July 6.....	482,816	295			2		6		1		
Manchester.....	July 7.....	522,365	165			1		2	6	2	11	8
Mannheim.....	June 30.....	88,000	37									
Maracaibo.....	June 30.....	40,000	18									
Maracaibo.....	July 7.....	40,000	17									
Marsala.....	June 30.....	40,131	17									
Matamoras.....	July 13.....	8,000	5									
Matanzas.....	July 11.....	40,000	29		6							
Mayence.....	July 7.....	72,281	49									
Montevideo.....	June 9.....	230,172	59					2		3		
Montevideo.....	June 16.....	230,172	58					2		4		
Montevideo.....	June 23.....	230,172	49					1		2		
Moscow.....	June 30.....	800,000	618			2		2	5	12	20	2
Naples.....	July 1.....	540,000	190									
Naples.....	July 7.....	540,000	266							2		
Nogales.....	July 7.....	1,200	0									
Nogales.....	July 14.....	1,200	0									
Newcastle on Tyne.....	July 7.....	201,947	58									1
Nuremberg.....	June 23.....	156,311	73							3	4	
Odessa.....	June 30.....	324,500	146			2				1	3	
Palermo.....	June 30.....	273,000	129					2		4		
Paso del Norte.....	July 14.....	7,000	5									
Plymouth.....	July 7.....	85,610	29					1				
Port au Prince.....	July 2.....	40,000	31									
Port au Prince.....	July 9.....	40,000	19									
Port Sarnia.....	July 21.....	7,000	1							1		
Puerto Cabello.....	June 30.....	10,500	25									
Puerto Cortez.....	July 10.....	1,500	0									
Rhems.....	July 7.....	105,408	84	1						1	17	1
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 16.....	600,000	311		18	1		7				1
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 23.....	600,000	295		13	2		5				
Rome.....	June 9.....	455,678	167					2			3	1
Rome.....	June 16.....	455,678	133					2			1	3
Rotterdam.....	July 7.....	228,596	95			2						
Sagua la Grande.....	July 14.....	17,536	11									
St. Stephens.....	July 14.....	2,700	1									
St. Stephens.....	July 21.....	2,700	0									
St. Thomas.....	June 8.....	12,019	17									6
St. Thomas.....	June 15.....	12,019	12									
St. Thomas.....	June 22.....	12,019	22									9
St. Thomas.....	June 29.....	12,019	20									12
St. Thomas.....	July 6.....	12,019	14									7
Schiedam.....	July 7.....	25,580	9									
Sheffield.....	July 7.....	338,725	105					2	3	3		7
Stettin.....	June 30.....	125,000	79							1	1	
Stockholm.....	July 7.....	252,937	102					1	2	3		1
Stuttgart.....	July 5.....	139,659	45							1		
Sunderland.....	June 30.....	136,101	47								6	
Sunderland.....	July 7.....	136,101	46								6	2
Swansea.....	June 30.....	95,370	19								1	1
Tegucigalpa.....	June 30.....	12,000	6									
Trapani.....	June 30.....	43,095	13					2	1	2	3	
Trieste.....	June 30.....	158,314	86						5	6	1	
Tuxpan.....	July 14.....	10,280	6									
Vera Cruz.....	July 12.....	25,500	36		11	1						
Victoria.....	June 23.....	16,841	2									
Victoria.....	June 30.....	16,841	7									
Victoria.....	July 7.....	16,841	4									
Vienna.....	June 30.....	1,465,537	576					3	5	25	25	1
Warsaw.....	June 30.....	515,654	208	3		2	3		9	10	3	
Winnipeg.....	July 16.....	35,500	9									
Zurich.....	June 30.....	119,700	46				1			1	1	3

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.